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standing of the needs of the scientific community.

This informal relationship, however, is hampered and restricted by some of the normal restrictions on Government expenditures. The Bureau believes that those restrictions are, by and large, appropriate, but it would welcome some relief from their rigid application. Recognizing that Government funds cannot be used to provide refreshments, for example, when the Bureau is host to scientific meetings, it does not provide them although this is a failure to reciprocate in such amenities received by Bureau representatives at meetings elsewhere. A moderate relaxation of the restriction would serve an extremely valuable purpose, promoting informal interchange and cooperative activities.

Occasionally, this function is served through contributions by Bureau employees of the Employee's Association. For many years, for example, the Bureau has entertained at a tea for the members of the American Physical Society during their annual Washington meeting. This affair must be financed by employee contributions although the real benefit is to the Bureau, and the Government, not the employees. Similarly, senior staff members who have been entertained officially by foreign scientists or American institutions cannot reciprocate, except out of their own pocket and that is often embarrassing.

The proposed legislation would permit this sort of expenditure from funds contributed to the Bureau from private sources. If such funds were not otherwise designated for particular purposes, they would be included in a discretionary fund to be disbursed upon certification and approval by the Director. Expenditures for the purpose of entertainment, however, would be limited to \$1,000 per year.

Although the explanation of the purpose of the legislation has dwelt upon entertainment cost, the legislative language has been broadly drawn to cover all items of expenditure otherwise prohibited by law or Comptroller General ruling. It would not, however, waive prohibitions or restrictions that are not tied to expenditure restrictions. Thus it would not permit the consumption of alcoholic beverages in public buildings, nor the employment of persons at unusual salary rates or outside prescribed conditions.

The authority would be used in those areas where the Director determines that an expenditure is desirable but where it cannot be found to be a "necessary expense" in the rigid sense prescribed for appropriated funds. In certain circumstances, for example, laboratory costs might be provided despite the failure to meet the rigorous criteria currently enforced by the Comptroller General. Similarly, certain desirable but not necessarily essential equipment or furnishing items might be purchased.

The proposed bill would also provide that payments to the Bureau as honoraria or royalties for papers, books, articles, and speeches prepared or delivered by employees of the Bureau may be deposited in the discretionary fund. Such receipts are more in the nature of gifts than payments because they usually are of nominal value compared to the cost of the service provided. Because they do not represent the full cost of the service, or even an identifiable element of cost, and because they are often paid after the fact with no prior advice to the Bureau, it is difficult and expensive to try to set these receipts up as partial reimbursements for the costs of the services rendered. Depositing them in the discretionary fund seems to be the most appropriate way to carry out the wishes of the donor to aid the Bureau.

BOSTWICK PARK FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECT, COLORADO

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bostwick Park Federal reclamation project in Colorado.

The authorization of this project as a participating unit of the Colorado River storage project was approved by this body some 7 years ago; however, when the Colorado River storage bill came back from the conference committee, in the form in which it was finally enacted into law, the Bostwick Park unit, along with some 23 other participating units, was simply designated to receive priority in the completion of planning reports.

The report of the Bureau of Reclamation on the Bostwick Park project was completed last year, and it has been approved and adopted by the Secretary of the Interior.

Bostwick Park is a proposed multipurpose water resource development in the Gunnison River Basin in west-central Colorado. The project would develop presently unused flows of Cimarron Creek for irrigation and for important benefits to sport fishing and recreation. Over three-fourths of the acreage which would receive irrigation water from this project is presently being irrigated but is badly in need of supplemental water supplies during the latter part of the irrigation season and in years of drought. This project would fill that need.

The major portion of the land to be irrigated would continue to be devoted to the production of livestock feed crops, for the raising of livestock in the principal agricultural activity in this general area. The project would stabilize and permit some expansion in this livestock industry.

A major feature of the project would be the proposed Silver Jack Dam and Reservoir on Cimarron Creek with a total storage capacity of 10,600 acre-feet. This reservoir would be located within the Uncompahgre National Forest in an attractive Alpine Valley framed by the rugged and lofty Uncompahgre Mountains. This area of Colorado has become popular with vacationers who will benefit from the sport fishing and recreation benefits of the proposed project.

The costs of this project which will be allocated to irrigation will be repaid in full in accordance with usual reclamation practices. The benefit-cost ratio for the project is 2.48 to 1 over a 100-year period of analysis.

State and local interests have given their support to this project, and the Tri-County Water Conservancy District, which will serve as the general administrative and repayment contracting agency for the project, is already in existence.

I urge the Senate to act promptly upon this proposed legislation, which is important to the State of Colorado.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 3246) to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bostwick Park Federal reclamation project, Colorado, introduced by Mr. ALLOTT, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bostwick Park Federal reclamation project, Colorado, in substantial accordance with the engineering plans set out in the report of the Bureau of Reclamation thereon approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 11, 1961, and as a participating project under the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 105, 43 U.S.C. 620), section 1 of said Act is amended by inserting the words "Bostwick Park" between the words "Seedskaadee" and "Silt"; section 2 of said Act is amended by deleting the words "Bostwick Park"; and section 12 of said Act is amended by increasing the amount therein authorized to be appropriated by the sum of \$4,010,000 plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the type of construction involved, which increase shall be available solely for construction of the Bostwick Park project.

EXEMPTION OF CAPITAL GAINS TAX, THE APPRECIATION IN SALES PRICE OVER COST, FOR CERTAIN OLDER CITIZENS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to exempt from the capital gains tax the appreciation in sales price over cost for those older citizens who wish to sell their owner-occupied homes or are forced to sell and relocate because of Government action.

The elements of this bill provide tax exemption for families, including single elderly people, in which the head of the house or his spouse is 62 years of age or older. Eligibility for such exemption is limited to elderly families who have owned and occupied their homes for a period of 5 years.

I should like to point out that exemption is permitted only on private homes, not apartment houses, tenements, boarding houses and similar structures.

The tax laws already provide relief from capital gains resulting from the sale of homes if another home is purchased within a year. However, this is of most benefit to younger families who are more likely to buy other homes than older people, relatively few of whom are interested in buying private homes.

The Nation's population of people 62 and over already totals over 20 million and is increasing at a net rate of about 400,000 per year. Older people tend to be in the low income and moderate income groups. The passing years inevitably result in deteriorating physical con-

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dition and poorer health. Many find that an excess of leisure time becomes available after retirement or after their children mature and establish separate households. Substitutes need to be found to provide continuing relationships with the community; which satisfy the need to "belong"; and which replace status symbols of work and bringing up the family.

Increasing longevity, the death of one's friends and spouse suggest added years of loneliness and pose vexing social problems. Given these and other factors, suitable housing becomes more and more the focal point of the lives of our senior citizens. Housing which prolongs their ability to live independently with dignity and self-respect becomes particularly important to them and increasingly significant to the Nation's total welfare.

Two-thirds of our senior citizens now live in their own homes. Many would like to sell their homes and move into more suitable housing, most generally of the rental type. Other elderly home owners find themselves forced to relocate because of urban renewal activity, road programs and similar programs of progress. In many cases, their present homes were purchased 30 or more years ago, and now are too large, or old, inefficient and even unsafe for their elderly occupants. Many of the older homeowners now face rising maintenance costs, higher taxes and major repairs when their physical capacities and incomes are materially reduced.

Because many homes now owned and occupied by elderly families have depreciated in value over the years, their sale would subject their owners to capital gains taxes on the appreciation in sales price over their original purchase price. For many older people, a substantial portion of their assets is represented by their equity in their homes, and as a result, this potential tax inhibits their willingness to sell and to obtain housing better suited to their current needs.

In effect, the capital gains tax acts to stifle attempts to improve the lives of our millions of senior citizens and in so doing, conflicts with the national interest.

Stimulated by the elimination of the capital gains tax on the sale of their homes, our senior citizens would be encouraged to find housing more fitting to their present circumstances and needs. This bill, enacted into law, would allow the later years of our senior citizens to be more satisfying to themselves and to their communities and the Nation would be enriched.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3249) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exclude from gross income gain realized from the sale of his principal residence by a taxpayer who has attained the age of 62 years, introduced by Mr. HARTKE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS OF CHEROKEE NATION OR TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. KERR) and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

The Cherokee Nation was awarded a judgment last year by the Indian Claims Commission, and it was finalized by action of the Justice Department. The money has been provided, and this measure merely specifies the means of payment to members of the tribe or their proper heirs at law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3250) to provide for the disposition for judgment funds of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, introduced by Mr. MONRONEY (for himself and Mr. KERR), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REDUCTION IN YEARS OF SERVICE REQUIRED UNDER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' GROUP INSURANCE ACT AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS ACT

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if a Federal employee retires before completing at least 12 years of creditable service he will not under existing law be entitled to continue life insurance coverage without cost to himself under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act, or to continue enrollment under the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act unless he retires on account of disability.

Both the Insurance and the Health Benefits Acts require that the employee complete at least 12 years of creditable service—5 of which must be civilian—or retires on account of disability after 5 years of creditable civilian service to qualify for benefits under these acts as a retired employee. There is no provision in the Civil Service Retirement Act whereby an employee can make a deposit for service not actually rendered and thereby acquire credit for additional service.

Therefore, Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to reduce from 12 to 10 the number of years of service required as a condition for the continuation after retirement of coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3251) to reduce from 12 to 10 the number of years of service required as a condition of the continuation after retirement of coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN, was re-

ceived, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT TO THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Secretary of State and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the Record at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of State, dated April 24, 1962, in regard to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 3252) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT, by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended by addition of a new section "d" as follows:

"(d) The provisions of sections 301 and 303 of this Act notwithstanding, the President may authorize a foreign government, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to construct and operate at the seat of Government of the United States a low-power radio station in the fixed service at or near the site of the Embassy or Legation of such foreign government for transmission of its messages to points outside the United States, where he determines that the authorization would be consistent with the national interest of the United States and where such foreign government has provided substantial reciprocal privileges to the United States to construct and operate radio stations within territories subject to its jurisdiction. Foreign government stations authorized pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall conform to such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. The authorization of such stations, and the renewal, modification, suspension, revocation or other termination of such authority shall be in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the President and shall not be subject to the other provisions of this Act or of the Administrative Procedure Act."

The letter presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT is as follows:

APRIL 24, 1962.

The Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Rapid, secure, and dependable communication between the Department of State and American diplo-

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matic and consular posts abroad is essential to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. This fact increasingly is true due to the accelerating pace of international negotiations and our need to obtain multilateral solutions to foreign policy problems. Many posts abroad now must rely upon commercial telegraph facilities, usually controlled by local governments which often are Communist dominated. In addition to the difficulties thus encountered in daily operations, internal uprisings and disruptions of international relationships frequently interrupt these commercial facilities at the very time our communication needs are most acute.

The most satisfactory solution to this problem is use of radio transmitters located in our missions abroad. We are severely restricted in the use of such facilities because the Communications Act of 1934 does not permit granting of reciprocal privileges to foreign governments. The Communications Act provides that aliens and representatives of foreign governments may not be licensed to operate radio transmitting stations in the United States. Consequently, many governments will not permit us to operate radio transmitters in their countries.

Principal considerations opposing the granting of reciprocal radio transmitting privileges to representatives of foreign government in the United States are:

1. Potential loss of revenue to American carriers.

2. Facilitation of transmission of intelligence from the United States by foreign governments.

3. Frequency and interference problems for other radio services in the United States.

There is considerable evidence to indicate that the advantages to be realized by this Government in operating its own radio transmitters abroad materially outweigh the possible disadvantages. Treating them in order, it does not appear that American carriers would suffer significant losses of revenue. The amount of business diverted from American carriers would be small as limitations on power, operating hours and frequencies of foreign government operated transmitters would not permit diversion of a large volume of traffic.

As to intelligence considerations, the use of diplomatic radio facilities can be interpreted merely as a modern extension of the time-honored privileges of the diplomatic pouch. The pouch normally enjoys complete immunity from inspection and, with present international air schedules, offers a very rapid channel for transmission of practically unlimited quantities of intelligence material. The foreign missions have open access to international telegraph service and in some instances are in position even to lease international radio or cable channels from the carriers and thus gain all the advantages of speed through direct telegraphic transmission. Additionally, it is contemplated that a bilateral agreement would be negotiated with a foreign government only after it has been carefully determined that a net gain would accrue to the United States.

While there are frequency and interference problems, with the low power permitted and the low volume intermittent transmission to be expected, they are not insoluble. This is confirmed by the fact that such networks are operated extensively throughout the rest of the world without any serious complication.

I believe that it is in the national interest to amend section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit granting of reciprocal privileges to selected foreign governments for operation of radio transmitters in their missions in the United States when in the opinion of the President such action is warranted. A draft of the proposed amendment is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

PRESENTATION, ACCEPTANCE, AND DEDICATION OF STATUE OF JOHN BURKE, OF NORTH DAKOTA, FOR PLACEMENT IN STATUARY HALL OF CAPITOL

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], I submit, for appropriate reference, three concurrent resolutions providing for a statue of the late John Burke, of North Dakota, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall.

Mr. Burke was elected to the North Dakota House of Representatives in 1890, to the North Dakota Senate in 1892, and served three terms as Governor of North Dakota.

In 1913, Mr. Burke was appointed Treasurer of the United States, a position he held until 1921. In 1925, he became associate justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, and in 1935 became chief justice, serving until his death May 14, 1937.

Selection of Mr. Burke for honoring in the Statuary Hall was made by the North Dakota Statuary Hall Commission, headed by the Honorable Murray S. Baldwin, of Fargo, a longtime member of the North Dakota House of Representatives. I would like to commend Representative Baldwin and members of the selection commission for their long and diligent work and good judgment.

The commission had a very difficult assignment in selecting one outstanding citizen from among many great citizens since North Dakota became a State. I think their choice is a popular one. Mr. Burke not only had a distinguished career as a public official but he was a highly respected and talented attorney with an outstanding reputation for his trial work.

Mr. Burke was a man who devoted much time and effort without financial compensation to defend people who were without financial means.

The concurrent resolutions provide for the presentation, dedication and acceptance of the statue of John Burke to be presented by the State of North Dakota in the rotunda of the Capitol; that the statue is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his historic renown and distinguished civic services; and that appropriate ceremonies be held in the rotunda on said occasion, with the Architect of the Capitol authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolutions, submitted by Mr. Young of North Dakota (for him-

self and Mr. BURDICK), were received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the North Dakota National Statuary Hall Commission is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late John Burke, of North Dakota, and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on said occasion; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 72

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of the late John Burke, presented by the State of North Dakota, now in the Capitol Building, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his historic renown and distinguished civic services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of North Dakota.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 73

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the proceedings at the presentation, dedication, and acceptance of the statue of John Burke, to be presented by the State of North Dakota in the rotunda of the Capitol, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such Senate document shall be prepared under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Sec. 2. There shall be printed three thousand additional copies of such Senate document, which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, and of which one hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate and one thousand four hundred copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of North Dakota, and five hundred copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and one thousand copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, it is with the greatest pride that I join with my colleague from North Dakota [Mr. Young] in introducing the concurrent resolutions presenting the statue of John Burke to be placed in Statuary Hall. This great pioneer American and North Dakotan well deserves such recognition, and I am happy to have the honor and privilege of assisting in making this possible.

John Burke was selected by a Statuary Hall commission made up of prominent North Dakotans. Their selection was made on the basis of great services rendered to North Dakota and to the Nation by this patriot.

Judge Burke moved to North Dakota in 1888, 1 year before statehood. He began his long career of public service as a member of the first State legislature and became North Dakota's first Democratic Governor in 1907, retaining this position until 1913. From that time until 1921 he served his country as Treasurer of the United States, a Wilson appointee. At the end of his term as Treasurer, he returned to North Dakota

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and was elected to the State supreme court, where he served with distinction until his death in 1935.

North Dakota is one of the last States to honor one of her citizens in this matter, but the selection made by the State commission is a splendid one, and we are gratified that, with the acceptance by this body of this resolution, we are now to be represented in Statuary Hall.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENT

Mr. BUSH submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 2996) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on April 25, 1962, on behalf of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd] and myself, I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 181 to provide for representation in the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia.

I request unanimous consent to have the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] added as a sponsor of this resolution. It is particularly appropriate that he join in sponsorship, as he has worked long and hard for the objective of this joint resolution, and I know that his name will add impetus to its adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KUCHEL:

Excerpts from address entitled "What Happens in Washington Is of Great Importance to California," delivered by him on April 25 at a joint meeting of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Compton, Calif.

By Mr. METCALF:

Resolution by National Wildlife Federation, at its 26th annual convention, in Denver, Colo., March 9-11, 1962, relating to the conservation of fish, wildlife, and recreational values in highway planning and construction.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "Rotary Gave Impetus to Kewaunee Hospital," written by Frank A. Aukofer and published in the Milwaukee Journal of April 25, 1962, relating to the outstanding service of Rotary in Wisconsin.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

Sundry editorials on the problem of coordination of the transportation systems in urban and suburban areas.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Article entitled "Time for Debate Has Passed," written by Charles C. Ralls, past

commander in chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and published in the April 17, 1962, issue of World magazine, dealing with the scope of his organization's work in the national civil defense effort.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this is a day when the thoughts of many in America turn toward the people of Poland, for in the free days before the Communist domination, this was Poland's equivalent of our Fourth of July. On May 3, 1791, a constitution was established, and introduced for the first time in that country the principle of the responsibility of the ruler.

A few years earlier, Poles such as Pulaski and Kosciuszko came to America to help the emerging United States achieve its freedom. Two years prior to the constitution we are remembering today, the French people limited the absolute power of their king. In 1791 this revolutionary 18th century spirit kindled the action which led to the Polish Constitution and their first attempt at a government responsible to the people's representatives. The King's power was to be shared with a cabinet. An elected bicameral legislature was established. Religious toleration was decreed. The citizens of the cities were given many of the privileges formerly reserved only for the nobility. The landlord became bound by contracts with his tenants.

Today, these do not seem to us to be very phenomenal steps. However, for the Europe of 1791 they were indeed a giant stride toward democracy and freedom for the people. Perhaps for this very reason her neighbors, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, all autocrats, invaded and partitioned Poland. It is one of the ironies of history that such a freedom-loving people as the Poles should have been under the domination of the most absolute of autocrats for all but 20 of the last 170 years. Perhaps Poles cherish independence, freedom of the individual, and a democratic government of limited powers more than their neighbors, just because the Poles have been denied them for so long.

Through all the decades of oppression, the Polish people remembered. When, after the First World War, Poland finally achieved independence again, the day they chose to celebrate it was May 3, the anniversary of the 1791 Constitution.

We are proud to recall the important part that the United States played in winning independence for Poland in 1918. We are also proud of the significant role which millions of Americans of Polish descent have played in the building of the United States, which they have so greatly enriched with their vigor, their courage, their talent, and their patriotism. I number many among my friends in Massachusetts.

Today, the desire to be free burns as strongly as ever in Poland. Since the Polish people are not allowed to do so, it is fitting that we in the United States pay tribute to the centuries-old struggle of that great country for freedom and independence, by marking the 3d of

May as Polish Constitution Day. In doing so, we wish to remind Poles everywhere, both in this country and in Europe, that America's struggle for a free world is also the struggle to restore the cherished independence and freedom of Poland.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, today, May 3, Poles and citizens of Polish origin throughout the world will celebrate a Polish national holiday—the Polish 3d of May Constitution Day.

Americans of Polish descent join in paying tribute to the freedom-loving Polish people, with appropriate events throughout the month of May. These are solemn reminders for fellow Americans that Poland was one of the first pioneers in liberalism in Europe.

This year's celebration marks the 171st anniversary of the 1791 Polish Constitution, which with one stroke eliminated the most fundamental weakness of the Polish parliamentary and social system. The Poles raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition, rather than any one of their anniversaries of glorious victories or heroic revolutions.

We Americans have been reared in the principle given us as a birthright by the founders of our great Republic, the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, which is the primary meaning of the 1791 Polish Constitution.

That constitution represented, for its time, a shining example of public policy and democracy. Its principles were rooted in the Poles' love and attachment to freedom and independence. These principles lived in the hearts of many Polish generations. Both in times of national well-being and in times of misfortune, they represented the fountainhead of national consciousness, patriotism, and ever-present readiness to make sacrifices for the common cause of freedom of all nations.

Today, the Polish nation, though deprived of freedom, and forced to live under a totally alien system of communism, still is one of the leading nations of Europe.

Poland's ceaseless fight for ideals of freedom and her will to regain her proper and richly deserved place in Christian civilization are undaunted. Her moral unity, her spiritual unity remain unshaken.

The Polish nation represents a unique phenomenon: Although submerged during the last 18 years by the Soviet tide of colonialism, Poland is, in her inner life, more anti-Communist than almost any other nation on earth.

We Americans are linked with the Polish people by the common tradition of the struggle for freedom and common ideals of civil values and of search for social justice.

The American people and the Polish people are confronted by a common danger which is threatening our civilization, our freedom, and our very existence. This danger is, of course, the totalitarian, doctrinal, and armed aggression of communism.